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Filing Date: December 24, 1987 Applicant: Shiseido Co., Ltd.

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1. Title of the Invention

Composition for Use in Glossing

2. Claim

(1) A composition for use in glossing characterized by comprising an organosilicone resin having an average unit of formula (A), a silicone oil component having a low degree of polymerization represented by general formula (B), and a hydrocarbon-based wax, as essential components,

(A) $RnSiO_{(4-n)/2}$

wherein R represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group; and n represents a number ranging from 1.0 to 1.8,

wherein n represents an integer ranging from 1 to 20; and R represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Industrial Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a composition for use in glossing which is produced by blending an organosilicone resin having a three-dimensional network structure, a silicone oil component having a low degree of polymerization, and a hydrocarbon-based wax, and which exhibits superior glossiness, provides easy usability, and gives less stickiness.

[Prior Art]

A lipstick composition for use in glossing (lip gloss) is used to impart gloss (a gloss impression) to the lips by using the composition alone or by applying the composition to lips to which a lipstick has been applied, and is commercially available in various forms of sticks or pots.

As an examples of an oil component providing gloss effects, mention may be made of a castor oil, an olive oil, a lanolin, a polybutene, or an oil component with a high viscosity such as a sugar ester or the like such as sucrose acetate isobutylate or the like, which is commonly and preferably employed in a lipstick composition. However, all of these oil components have a high viscosity, and for this reason, difficulty in use is exhibited and stickiness after application is exhibited, although gloss effects are exhibited.

A lip gloss providing easy usability and refreshing feeling to the touch has been desired for a long time by regular users of lipsticks.

As means for achieving the different purposes described above, it is easy for one skilled in the art to conceive of blending in a silicone oil component having a high viscosity (for example, an oil component of dimethylpolysiloxane having not less than 5000 c.s.). The silicone-based oil component having a high viscosity can provide easy usability and refreshing feeling to the touch, and can exhibit gloss effects, but poor compatibility with a hydrocarbon-based wax which is generally a main wax of a lipstick is exhibited, and poor glossiness of a color material is exhibited. For these reasons, production thereof is difficult. In particular, it has been very difficult to apply the silicone oil component with a high viscosity to a lipstick in the form of a stick or a pot, which dominates the lip gloss market, since a property of maintaining form cannot be obtained.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

The present invention has as an object to provide a lip gloss in the form of a stick or a pot providing easy usability and refreshing feeling to the touch, and exhibiting gloss effects by means of blending, as a main base, a solution having an appropriate viscosity (preferably ranging from 5000 to 20000 c.s) prepared by dissolving an organosilicone resin which has not a linear polymerization direction but a three-dimensional polymerization direction, and therefore exhibits a good compatibility with a hydrocarbon-based wax in a silicone oil component with a low degree of polymerization which also exhibits good compatibility with the hydrocarbon-based wax. That is, the present invention is based on development of a silicone oil component with a high viscosity which can dissolve a hydrocarbon-based wax.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

That is, the present invention provides a composition for use in glossing characterized by comprising an organosilicone resin having an average unit of formula (A), a silicone oil component having a low degree of polymerization represented by general formula (B), and a hydrocarbon-based wax, as essential components.

(A) $RnSiO_{(4-n)/2}$

wherein R represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group; and n represents a number ranging from 1.0 to 1.8.

(B)
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R & R & R \\ I & I & I \\ R - S & I & O - S & I & - R \\ I & R & R & R \end{bmatrix}$$

wherein n represents an integer ranging from 1 to 20; and R represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group.

In the following, the composition of the present invention is described in detail.

The organosilicone resin employed in the present invention is formed from an appropriate combination of an R_3SiO unit, an R_2SiO unit, an RSiO unit, and an SiO_2 unit, and the ratio thereof is selected in order to satisfy an average formula: RnSiO (wherein n represents a number ranging from 1.0 to 1.8). The molecular weight preferably ranges from 1500 to 200000.

The aforementioned organosilicone resin can be dissolved in benzene, and can be produced by various methods. For example,

compounds represented by general formulae: R₃SiX, R₂SiX₂, RSiX₃, and SiX₄ (wherein X represents a hydrolysable group such as chloride, bromide, fluoride, an alkoxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, or the like, or an acyloxy group) are added to an appropriate solvent such as toluene, benzene, xylene, or the like, depending on the desirable resin composition; and subsequently, the mixture is added to water in an amount sufficient to carry out hydrolysis and co-condensation in an appropriate acidic solvent, thus producing a bi-phase system. The aqueous phase is removed from the bi-phase system, and a residual resin-like substance is neutralized with a sufficient amount of sodium bicarbonate or other alkaline substance. The solvent is removed therefrom, thus producing an objective organosilicone resin.

The blending amount of the organosilicone resin in the present invention varies depending on the composition of the resin. It ranges from 10 to 90% by weight in the total amount of the composition for use in glossing, and preferably ranges from 30 to 60% by weight.

The silicone oil component with a low degree of polymerization in the present invention is a dimethylpolysiloxane or a methylphenylpolysiloxane represented by the aforementioned general formula in which n is 20 or less, and preferably ranges from 3 to 15. If n is more than 20, poor compatibility with the hydrocarbon-based wax is exhibited, and phase separation is caused, or a property of maintaining form cannot be exhibited.

The ratio of the organosilicone resin and the silicone oil component with a low degree of polymerization in the present invention may vary depending on the composition of the resin, molecular weight, a degree of polymerization of the oil components, or the like, as long as the viscosity of the mixture is adjusted to range from 3000 to 200000 c.s.

The hydrocarbon-based wax in the present invention may be any one which is commonly employed in a cosmetic or the like. As examples thereof, mention may be made of microcrystalline wax, polyethylene wax, ceresin wax, or the like. The blending amount of the hydrocarbon-based wax varies depending on solidifying power with respect to the oil components. It ranges from 0.5 to 25% by weight in the total amount of the composition for use in glossing, and preferably ranges from 3 to 10% by weight. If the amount is below 0.5% by weight, a property of maintaining form cannot be maintained. On the other hand, if it exceeds 25% by weight, glossiness is lost.

In the composition for use in glossing of the present invention, a wax, an oil component, water, a humectant, a surfactant, a pigment, a resin, a clay mineral, an antioxidant, a preservative, a UV absorbing agent, a perfume, and the like can be blended, if necessary, within the range which does not impair the effects of the present invention.

[Effects of the Invention]

The composition of use in glossing of the present invention is a composition for use in glossing in the form of a stick or a pot, providing easy spreadability and superior feeling to the touch such as refreshing feeling to the touch or the like, in which an organosilicone resin, a silicone oil component with a low degree of polymerization, and a hydrocarbon-based wax are blended.

[Examples]

In the following, the present invention is described in detail by way of Examples. It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to these Examples. Blending

amounts are based on % by weight. Prior to description of the Examples, methods for testing effects and evaluation criteria are described.

Compatibility with a wax

To a single oil component or a combination of oil components, a wax in a concentration of 10% was added, and the mixture was heated to 90°C and dissolved. At that time, oil components which were dissolved with the wax to form a transparent mixture were indicated as \mathbf{O} ; and the oil components providing an opaque mixture or double layer separation were indicated as \mathbf{X} .

Usability

Sensory evaluation with respect to stickiness, refreshing sensation, and easy usability was carried out by 50 females who were 18 to 35 years old. In each of the evaluation categories, a 5 rating evaluation was carried out.

A point average calculated from the evaluation points obtained from the 50 females of 4.2 or more = \mathbf{O}

A point average ranging from 4.1 to 3.5 = \square

A point average ranging from 3.4 to 2.6 = Δ

A point average of 2.5 or less = x

Gloss effects

A sample was applied to a vegetable parchment, and a gloss thereof was measured by means of a gloss meter produced by Nippon Denshoku Kogyo Co., Ltd. A gloss level was indicated in % based on the gloss of a standard gloss plate.

Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2

Lip glosses were prepared based on the compositions shown in Table 1, and compatibility, usability, and gloss effects thereof were evaluated.

Table 1

	Comparative Example 1	Example 1	Comparative Example 2
Liquid Ianolin (3500 cs)	25	-	-
Polybutene (12000 cs)	45	-	-
Organosilicone resin *1	-	50	-
Dimethylpolysiloxane (n = 8)	-	20	-
Dimethylpolysiloxane (n = 500)	-	-	70
Castor oil	17.99	-	-
Liquid paraffin	-	17.99	17.99
Ceresin wax	10	10	10
Red No. 202	1.5	1.5	1.5
Red iron oxide	0.5	0.5	0.5
Perfume	0.01	0.01	0.01
Viscosity	5000 cs	5000 cs	5000 cs
Compatibility with a wax	0	0	х
Non-stickiness	x	0	0
Easy usability	x	0	0
Gloss effects	61	62	57

Note 1: Organosilicone resin having a molecular weight of approximately 5000 and having an average formula represented by $(CH_3)SiO$ composed of $((CH_3)_3SiO$ unit): $(SiO_2$ unit) = 1.5 X 1.

As is apparent from Table 1, all samples exhibited sufficient gloss impression, but the lip gloss of Comparative Example 1 in which lanolin and polybutene were blended exhibited stickiness and was spread only with difficulty. In addition, the lip gloss in which dimethylpolysiloxane (n = 500) was blended exhibited poor compatibility with a hydrocarbon-based wax, and could not form a product. The lip gloss of the present invention exhibited good compatibility with a hydrocarbon-based wax and oil components, and provided sufficient refreshing sensation and easy usability which are the characteristics of the silicones, and

overcame the problem in the conventional lip glosses in which gloss could be exhibited, but stickiness was also exhibited.

Example 2: Lip gloss paste

1	Microcrystalline wax	12.0
,	Vaseline	20.0
	Silicone KF56 *1	20.0
(Organosilicone resin *2	47.0
	Titanium mica	0.9
	Perfume	0.1
•	Total	100.0

*1: Dimethylpolysiloxane, produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.

*2: Organosilicone resin having a molecular weight of approximately 3000 and represented by an average formula: $(CH_3)_{1.33}SiO_{1.34}$ composed of $((CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2}$ unit): $(SiO_2$ unit) = 0.8:1.

(Preparation Method)

The organosilicone resin was dissolved in Silicone KF56, thus obtaining a transparent solution with viscosity. Subsequently, the wax was added thereto, and the mixture was dissolved at 90°C. Titanium mica and perfume were added thereto, and dispersed and mixed at 85°C. After deaerating the mixture, it was charged into a container in the form of a tube. The lip gloss of Example 2 showed no stickiness, provided refreshing feeling to the touch and easy usability, and exhibited sufficient glossing effects, as shown in Table 2 in which scores are given.

Example 3 and Comparative Examples 3 and 4: Lip glosses

	Example 3	Comparative Example 3	Comparative Example 4
Ceresin wax	15	15	15
Polybutene	-	-	65
Liquid paraffin	5	24	19
Organosilicone resin *1	50	-	-
Silicone KF96L *2	29	-	-
Silicone KF96H *3	-	60	-
Red No. 202	0.9	0.9	0.9
Perfume	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*1:} Organosilicone resin having a molecular weight of approximately 30000 and represented by an average formula: $(CH_3)_{0.25}(C_6H_5)_{0.63}SiO_{1.90}$ composed of $((C_6H_5)SiO_{2/3}$ unit): $((CH_3)_2SiO$ unit) = 5.67:1.

(Preparation Method)

The lip glosses were produced in accordance with the Preparation Method described for Example 2. After preparation of the lip gloss, it was charged into a specified stick container.

The lip gloss of Example 3 showed no stickiness, provided refreshing feeling to the touch and easy usability, and exhibited sufficient glossing effects, as shown in Table 2 in which scores are given. On the other hand, the lip gloss of Comparative Example 3 provided refreshing feeling to the touch, but a uniform composition could not be produced since the wax was not dissolved in Silicone KF96H which was a main oil component. In addition, the lip gloss of Comparative Example 4 exhibited glossing effects, but difficulty in use was exhibited, and stickiness was exhibited.

^{*2:} Dimethylpolysiloxane having a low degree of polymerization (n = 8), produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.

^{*3:} Dimethylpolysiloxane having a high degree of polymerization (n = 500), produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.

Example 4: Emulsified lip gloss

Polyethylene wax	6.0
Ceresin wax	5.0
Dimethylpolysiloxane (n = 1 to 2	10.0
Organosilicone resin *1	70.0
Purified water	5.0
Laponite XLG *2	1.0
Silicone KF945 *3	0.5
dl-pyrrolidone carboxylic acid	0.3
Glycerol	0.7
Red iron oxide	0.2
Titanium dioxide	0.5
Blue No. 1	0.1
Ethyl paraben	0.3
Dibutylhydroxytoluene	0.1
Perfume	0.3
Total	100.0

*1: Organosilicone resin having a molecular weight of approximately 5000 and represented by an average formula: $(CH_3)_{1.23} (C_6H_5)_{0.18} SiO_{1.30} \text{ composed of } ((CH_3)_3 SiO_{1/2} \text{ unit}): ((C_6H_5)_2 SiO_{1.20} \text{ unit}): ((C_6H_5)_5 SiO_{2/3} \text{ unit}): (SiO_2 \text{ unit}) = 0.9:0.1:0.2:1.0.$

*2: Synthetic hectolite, produced by Laporte Co., Ltd., England.

*3: Polyether-modified dimethylpolysiloxane, produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.

(Preparation Method)

Dimethylpolysiloxane was added to the organosilicone resin to form a paste, and the wax, pigment, preservative, antioxidant, and Silicone KF945 were added thereto, and were dispersed therein at 90°C. Subsequently, Laponite was added thereto, and was

dispersed therein in the same manner as described above. At 85°C, water and the humectant were gradually added thereto, and were dispersed by means of a homomixer. After the mixture was deaerated, the perfume was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred slowly. At 80°C, the mixture was charged into a specified stick container, and was solidified.

The lip gloss of Example 4 showed no stickiness, provided refreshing feeling to the touch and easy usability, and exhibited sufficient gloss effects, as shown in Table 2 in which scores are given.

Table 2

	Non-stickiness	Degree of refreshing sensation	Easy usability
Example 2	0	0	0
Example 3	0	0	0
Example 4	0	0	0
Comparative Example 3	0	0	Δ
Comparative Example 4	х	x	x

The composition of Comparative Example 3 exhibited poor compatibility, and therefore, it could not be formed as a cosmetic.

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明 知 智

1. 発明の名称

つや出し用組成物

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 平均式 (A) の単位からなる有機シリコン 樹脂と、一般式 (B) で示される低重合度シリコン油分と、炭化水素系ワックスとを必須成分とすることを特徴とするつや出し用組成物。

(A) $R n S i O_{(4-n)/2}$

(Rは炭素数1~6のアルキル基又はフェニル基を表し、nは1.0~1.8までの値を示す)

(B)
$$\begin{array}{c} R \\ I \\ R - S \\ I \\ R \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} R \\ O - S \\ I \\ R \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} R \\ I \\ O - S \\ I - R \\ I \\ R \end{array}$$

(nは1~20の整数、Rは炭素数は1~6までのアルキル基及びフェニル基を表わす)

3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は三次元綱目構造を有する有機シリコン樹脂、低重合度シリコン油分、及び炭化水素系ワックスを配合してなる、グロス光沢に優れ、軽い使用性で、且つベタツキの少ないつや出し用組成物に関する。

[従来の技術]

つや出し用口紅組成物(リップグロス)は単品で使用したり、リップスティックを塗った上から塗ったりして、唇に光沢(グロス感)を付与するものであり、スティック状、ポット状と、種々の形態で市販されている。

グロス効果を付与する油分としては、通常、口 紅に好んで使われるヒマシ油、オリーブ油、ラノ リン類、ポリプテン、更にはシュークローズアセ テートイソプチレートのようなシュガーエステル 類等の高粘度油分があげられる。しかしいずれの 油分も高粘度ゆえに、そのグロス効果とは背反に、 使用性が重く、塗布後にベタツキを感じさせるも のであった。

軽い使用性で、さっぱりした感触のリップグロスは口紅愛用者にとって待望久しいものであった。

[発明が解決しようとす問題点]

本発明は、その重合方向が線状でなく、三次元方向であり、従って炭化水素系ワックスと相溶性のよい有機シリコン系樹脂を、やはり同様に炭化水素系ワックスと相溶性の良い低重合度のシリコ

ン油分に溶解し、適度の粘性(好ましくは5000~20000c.s)をもった溶液をつくり、それを主基剤として配合することにより、軽い使用性で、さいばりした感触で、グロス効果のあるスティック状、若しくはポット状のリップグロスを得ることを目標としている。すなわち炭化水素系のワックスを溶解する高粘度のシリコン油分を開発したところから本発明はスタートする。

[問題点を解決するための手段]

すなわち本発明は、平均式 (A) の単位からなる有機シリコン樹脂と、一般式 (B) で示される低重合度シリコン油分と、炭化水素系ワックスとを必須成分とすることを特徴とするつや出し用組成物である。

(A) $R n S i O_{(4-n)/2}$

(Rは炭素数1~6のアルキル基又はフェニル基を表し、nは1.0~1.8までの値を示す)

(nは1~20の整数、Rは炭素数は1~6までのアルキル基及びフェニル基を表わす)

以下、本発明の構成について詳述する。

本発明で用いる有機シリコン樹脂は R_2Si0 単位、 R_2Si0 単位、RSi0単位及び $Si0_2$ 単位の適当な組合せからなり、その割合は平均式 RnSi0(n は1.0~1.8までの値を示す。)を満足するように選ばれる。分子量は1500~200000までが望ましい。

上記有機シリコン樹脂はベンゼンに可溶であり、各種の方法で製造しうる。一例を挙げると、一般式R3SiX、R2SiX2、RSiX3及びSiX4(Xは加水分解しうる基、例えば塩素、臭素、弗素、アルコキシ例えばメトキシ、エトキシ等の基、アシロキシ基をしめす。)で示される化合物を、目的とする樹脂組成に応じて、トルエン、ベンゼン、キシレン

などの適当な溶媒に添加し、次いでこの溶媒を適当な酸性溶媒中における希望する加水分解および共縮合を得るに十分な量の水中に加える。こううして得られた二相系から水相を除去し、残留する切脂状物質を重炭酸ナトリウムあるいは他のアルカリ性物質の十分量を用いて中和し、溶媒を留去すれば目的の有機シリコン樹脂が得られる。

本発明における有機シリコン樹脂の配合量は、 樹脂の租成によっても異なるが、つや出し用組成 物全量中10~90重量%、好ましくは30~60重量% である。

本発明における低重合度のシリコン油分はジメチルポリシロキサンおよびメチルフェニルポリシロキサンの一般式においてnの値が20以下、好ましくは3~15のものである。nが20より大きくなると、炭化水素系ワックスとの相溶性が悪く、相分離を生じたり、保型性を保てなかったりする。

本発明における有機シリコン樹脂と低重合度のシリコン油分の割合は、樹脂の組成、分子量、油分の重合度等により異なり、その混合粘度が3000~

200000c.s.に調整されていれば良い。

本発明における炭化水素系ワックスは、一般に化粧料等に用いられるものであれば何でもよく、マイクロクリスタリンワックス、ポリエチレンワックス、セレシンワックス等が挙げられる。炭化水素系ワックスの配合量は、油分に対する固化力によっても異なるが、つや出し用組成物全量中の0.5~25重量%、好ましくは3~10重量%である。0.5重量%未満であると、保型性が保てず、25重量%を越えると、グロス光沢が失われる。

本発明のつや出し用組成物には発明の効果を損なわない範囲で、必要に応じ、ワックス、油分、水、保湿剤、界面活性剤、顔料、樹脂、粘土鉱物、酸化防止剤、防腐剤、紫外線防止剤、香料等を配合することができる。

[発明の効果]

本発明のつや出し用組成物は、有機シリコン樹脂、低重合度シリコン油分、および炭化水素系ワックスを配合した、のびが軽く、さっぱりさ等の感触に優れたスティック状、若しくはポット状のつ

K 製グロスメーターにより測定し、基準光沢板に 比べての光沢度を%で示す。

実施例1、比較例1.2

表-1に示す処方に基づきリップグロスを調製 し、相溶性、使用性、グロス効果について評価し た。

(以下余白)

や出し用組成物である。

[実施例]

次に実施例によって本発明を更に詳しく説明する。本発明はそれによって限定されるものではない。配合量は重量%である。実施例に先だち効果試験方法及び評価基準について説明する。

ワックスとの相溶性

単品及び組合せた油分中、10%濃度にてワックスを仕込み、90℃に加熱し溶解する。その際ワックスと透明に溶けあうものを〇、不透明もしくは二層分離を示すものを×で示した。

使用性

べたつき、さっぱりさ、使用性の軽さについて 18~35才までの女性50名による官能評価を行なった。各項目とも5段階評価とし、50人の平均が 4.2以上のものを○、4.1~3.5までを□、3.4~ 2.6までを△、2.5以下を×とした。

グロス効果

サンプルを硫酸紙上に塗布し、日本電色工業K

表-1

	比較例1	実施例1	比較例2
液状ラノリン(3500cs)	25	-	_
ポリプテン(12000cs)	45	_	-
有機シリコン樹脂 ※-1		50	
ジメチルポリシロキサン(n=8)		20	– '
ジメチルポリシロキサン(n=500	o) —	· -	70
ヒマシ油	17.99	-	_
流動パラフィン	1 -	17.99	17.99
セレシンワックス	10	10	10
赤色202号	1.5	1.5	1.5
赤色酸化鉄	0.5	0.5	0.5
香料	0.01	0.01	0.01
粘 度	5000cs	5000cs	5000cs
ワックスとの 相溶性	0	0	×
べたつきのなさ	×	0	0
使用性の軽さ	×	0	0
グロス効果	61	62	57

※-1:約5000の分子量を有し、且つ、(CH₃)sSi0単位:Si0₂単位 =1.5×1からなる平均式 (CH₃)Si0であらわされる有機シリコン樹脂

表-1からわかるようにグロス感についてはいずれのサンプルも十分にあるが、ラノリンやポリプテンを配合した比較例1のリップグロスは、ベタツキがあり、のびが重い。又、ジメチルポリシロキサン(n=500)を配合したリップグロスは炭化

水素系ワックスと相溶性が悪く、製品の形態をなさない。本発明によるリップグロスは、炭化水素系ワックスと油分の相溶性がよく、シリコンの特徴である、さっぱりさ、軽い使用性を十分に具現化したものであり、従来のリップグロスの"ツヤッヤだけどベタベタ"の概念を一掃するものであった。

実施例2 ペースト状リップグロス

マイクロクリスタリンワックス	12.0
ワセリン	20.0
シリコンK F 56 ** - 1	20.0
有機シリコン樹脂 ※一2	47.0
雲母チタン	0.9
香料	0.1
라	100.0

※-1 信越化学KK製 ジメチルポリシロキサン

※-2 約3000の分子量を有し、且つ

(CH₃)₃SiO_{1/2} 単位:SiO₂単位 = 0.8:1 からなる平均式(CH₃)_{1.33}SiO_{1.34}で表さ れる有機シリコン樹脂。

(製法) 有機シリコン樹脂をシリコンKF58に溶解し、粘性のある透明の溶液を得る。ついで、ワックスを添加して90℃にて溶解する。更に雲母チタン、香料を添加し、85℃で分散混合する。脱気後、チューブ状容器に充塡する。実施例2は表-2のスコアが示すように、べたつきがなく、さっぱりした感触で、使用性も軽く、グロス効果も十分であった。

(以下余白)

実施例3、比較例3,4 リップグロス

実施例3	比較例3	<u>比較例4</u>
15	15	15
1 -	-	65
5	24	19
50	_	-
29	i –	1 -
i –	60	–
0.9	0.9	0.9
0.1	0.1	0.1
100.0	100.0	100.0
	15 - 5 50 29 - 0.9 0.1	5 24 50 — 29 — 60 0.9 0.9 0.1 0.1

※1 約30000の分子量を有し、且つ(C₆H₅)SiO_{2/3}
単位:(CH₃)₂SiO単位 = 5.67: 1からなる

平均式(CH₃)_{0.25}(C₆H₅)_{0.63}SiO_{1.90}で表される 有機シリコン樹脂

※2 信越化学KK製 低重合度ジメチルポリシロキサン(n=8) ※3 信越化学KK製 高重合度ジメチルポリシロキサン(n=500)

(製法)

実施例2に準じる。製造後、所定のスティック容器に充塡する。

実施例3は表-2のスコアが示すように、べた つきがなく、さっぱりした感触で、使用性も軽く、 グロス効果も十分であった。しかし比較例3は、 さっぱりした感触ではあるが、ワックスがメイン オイルであるシリコンKF96Hに溶解しないため、均一な組成になりえない。又、比較例4はグロス効果はあるものの、重い使用性であり、ベタツキを感じるものであった。

実施例4 乳化リップグロス

ポリエチレンワックス	6.0
セレシンワックス	5.0
ジメチルポリシロキサン(n = 1~2)	10.0
有機シリコン樹脂 ※-1	70.0
精製水	5.0
ラポナイトXLG ※−2	1.0
シリコンKF945 **-3	0.5
d l - ピロリドンカルボン酸	0.3
グリセリン	0.7
酸化鉄赤	0.2
二酸化チタン	0.5
宵色1号	0.1
エチルパラベン	0.3
ジプチルヒドロキシトルエン	0.1

香 料

0.3

計

100.0

※-1 約分子量5000、(CH₃)₃SiO_{1/2}単位:(C₆H₅)₂SiO 単位: (C₆H₅)SiO_{2/3}単位: SiO₂単位 = 0.9: 0.1: 0.2: 1.0 からなる平均式 (CH₃)_{1.23}(C₆H₅)_{0.16}SiO_{1.30}で表される有機シリコン樹脂

※-2 英国ラポルテ社製 合成ヘクトライト

※-3 信越化学製 ポリエーテル変性

ジメチルポリシロキサン

(製法)

有機シリコン樹脂にジメチルポリシロキサンを加え、ペースト化し、ワックス、顔料、防腐剤、酸化防止剤、更にシリコンKF945を添加し、90℃にて分散する。次いでラポナイトを加え、同様に分散する。85℃にて水、保湿剤を徐々に添加し、ホモミキサーにて分散する。脱気後、香料を添加し、ゆるやかに撹拌する。80℃にて、所定スティック状容器に充塡、固化させる。

実施例4は表-2のスコアが示すように、べたつきがなく、さっぱりした感触で、使用性も軽く、グロス効果も十分なスティック状リップグロスであった。

表 - 2

	ベタツキ	さっぱりさ	軽い
	のなさ	の程度	使用性
実施例2	0	0	0
実施例3	0	0	0
実施例4	0	0	Ó
比較例3	0	0	Δ
比較例4	×	×	×

尚、比較例3は、相溶性が悪いため、化粧料と しての形態をとれない。

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